(XXXII YEAR.) THE (N° 1627.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1776.

LONDON, *August 6.*

WE hear that a petition will be presented to the secretary of state for the American department by the merchants, to cause the captain of the Yankey privateer to be kept in custody to answer to them for the property he has illegally taken, he being the sole owner of the privateer; and the prizes, of course, will be sold in America for his account and emolument.

Advice is received from Russia, that seven sail of men of war, under the command of vice-admiral Telmanow, are sailed from Cronstadt, but to what part they are bound remains a secret.

The first of July a French brig put into Fyal, the captain of which said, in his voyage he spoke with twenty sail, great and small, of Spanish men of war, bound to America.

A Portuguese man of war, of 60 guns, commanded by capt. Snitzel, has taken, on the coast of Brazil, two Spanish merchant ships, and sent them to Lisbon.

His majesty's ship the Worcester, of 64 guns, cast anchor at Fyal, the latter end of June, at which place she is stationed to cruize off, to intercept the American vessels. The steward of the ship was sent on shore at the above place dangerously ill.

John Wilkes, Esq; is said to be extremely ill at Brighthelmstone.

Extract of a letter from Salisbury, August 5.

"A letter from Exmouth, dated July 31, says, "On Saturday the 27th instant, off the Start, and on Sunday the 28th, in Torbay, our pilots spoke with a large New-England built sloop, which mounted 14 carriage guns, and a number of swivels; they counted above 40 men on board, some of whom, on the pilot's approach, had their naked swords drawn; they enquired of the pilots if any East-Indiamen were expected, and asked many other questions; which plainly proved it was an American privateer.

Yesterday Alexander Wedderburne, Esq; his majesty's solicitor, set out for France.

On Friday night an express arrived from Glasgow with fresh dispatches for lord George Germaine, from lord Dunmore at Virginia, brought over by the Nelly, capt. Hudson, who was taken up there for that purpose by lord Dunmore. Several passengers are come over in her.

August 9. Capt. Johnson, of the Yankey privateer, and Ross and Hodges (captains of the two West Indiamen taken by the above privateer) were sitting together in Johnson's cabin a few days after they were taken, when Johnson having inadvertently laid down his cutlass, Ross and Hodges took the advantage of it, by throwing him on his back, and seized the cutlass.

The guard stationed on the quarter-deck having also laid down his cutlass in order to go forward, one of Ross or Hodges's people, who had been let into the secret, immediately seized it and gave the alarm, on which the men belonging to the Yankey, and those of the merchant-men (who ought to have been confined) ran up, and one of the Americans having caught up a scrubbing brush, and advancing in a threatening posture, was told by the man who held the cutlass, that if he advanced a step further he would take his head off, and ordered him and the rest of the men belonging to the privateer to go forward; Ross and Hodges, in the mean time, having broke open the armed chest.

Capt. Johnson and his crew were removed from the Yankey about two o'clock on Sunday morning, and it is said are now on board the Conquestadore man of war.

Capt. Johnson complains of capt. Ross's illiberal behaviour, in suffering several people to come on board since he arrived, and insult him in the most cruel and gross terms, though a prisoner; and when his brother came to see him, after three years absence, capt. Ross would not permit them to talk a minute in private.

If capt. Ross has secreted his prisoners, is it not worthy the interposition of the civil power to compel him to produce them, that no foul play may be offered them, till they have taken their trials?

Capt. Johnson, of the Yankey privateer, lately taken and brought into the river, is a native of New-England. Previous to the present unhappy difference between his country and America, he lived as a merchant, in great repute, at Portsmouth in New-Hampshire. Last winter he had the misfortune to have his house burnt down at the time when the greatest part of Portsmouth was destroyed by the Swan, and other ships of war, at which time he lost the whole of his property. The remaining act taking place, and depriving him from carrying on his trade, he resolved to go to sea in a privateer, and accordingly hired the Yankey for that purpose.

The guns on board the above privateer were some of those that had been spiked up by gen. Howe, at Boston, previous to his leaving that place.

Advices from the electorate of Hanover say, their manufactures, and their husbandry, are greatly affected by recruiting and transporting so many men out of the country.

Within these ten days no less than three expresses have been received by government from general Howe.

The people of Ireland, in the linen trade, have suffered very much by the stoppage of the importation of flax-seed from North-America, from whence they used to have great quantities; at present they indeed have some from America, but then they receive it by the way of St. Eustatia and Amsterdam, by which means the price is greatly enhanced, [illegible] loss sustained by the country in the employment of Dutch bottoms in carrying the same.

August 15. Yesterday lord Shelburne attended the levee at St. James's for the first time for several years previous to his departure to France.

This week upwards of six thousand letters from New-York, Halifax, and other parts of America, have been received by different people in London, which were brought by the New-York packet, and transports that have arrived since Friday.

A gentleman from Cadiz informs us, that three Spanish frigates, five transports with four regiments of foot, and four victuallers, the day before he left that place, sailed for the Havannah.

A great number of transport ships, in government service, now lay off Deptford, taking in naval stores for the use of the fleets in America, which, as fast as their ladings are compleated, sail round for Portsmouth to proceed to Halifax.

The Yankey privateer, with her guns and all her stores, is ordered to be sold immediately, that the purchase money may be divided among the persons who took her.

A correspondent observes, that nothing but infatuation could influence administration in sending troops and money to conquer the Americans; specie is what they principally want, and we have sent them a million of money, which will circulate through that country, and never return to Old England. The most effectual way to reduce America is by the exertion of our naval strength, which would destroy their trade, keep our navy on a respectable footing, strike terror into the natural enemies of Great-Britain, and the money raised for equipping our fleets would circulate at home.

On Tuesday afternoon died, at his house in Grosvenor Place, the right hon. lord Cathcart, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and lately appointed one of the lords of his majesty's bed chamber, in the room of the late lord Marsham.

Tuesday a ship arrived from Quebec, which brings letters dated the 6th of July from thence, and of the 4th from Montreal; they inform us that gen. Carleton had left one thousand of the foreign troops to garrison Quebec, and as many at Montreal, and that the main army, consisting of 8000 regulars, and 2000 Canadians, with a large body of Indians, making twelve tribes, were getting and assembling the vessels and batteaux as fast as possible upon lake Champlain, in the neighbourhood of St. John's (in which they had already made great progress) towards embarking the army, and proceeding to Crown-Point in pursuit of the rebels, and from thence to enter the province of New-York, &c. Mean while, nothing could exceed the eagerness of the British army in general to come up with the enemy; and several parties of Indians had already made excursions through the woods and swamps as far as Crown-Point, and slain many of the scattered Provincials, and were frequently bringing in scalps (although against gen. Carleton's orders) nor is it possible for him to prevent it effectually, or those savages to desist from their cruel practices.—The king's army are in great spirits, very healthy, and abound with all sorts of provisions.

Copies of the declaration of war by the provincials are now in town, and said to be couched in the strongest terms—that, having now drawn the sword in defence of all that is dear to them, they are determined never to sheath it till a full compensation is made for the cruel oppressions they have sustained.

It is said the American provinces have not only declared themselves independent, but that they have sent memorials thereof, and of their proceedings, to most of the courts in Europe.

Orders are given to the commissioners of the navy to take four ships into government service, to carry corn and other provisions to Jamaica and Antigua, all intercourse with the American colonies, from which those places were supplied, being stopped.

From the (LONDON) PUBLIC LEDGER, *of August 9.*

THE arrival of Mr. St. Paul from the court of Versailles was unexpected at this critical juncture. You may assure the public that he is charged with dispatches from lord Stormont, the delivery of which will much embarrass administration.

Mr. St. Paul is a man of vigilance. He possesses that kind of penetration which renders it a very difficult matter to deceive him. During the absence of lord Stormont he watched the motions of the court of France with such success, that he traced the duplicity of that court through all its different windings. He perceived that France intended secretly to afford America that assistance which she openly disavowed. He detected the agents of the cabinet in the very act of affording succours to the colonies, and of giving every assurance of protection to the American leaders. Intelligence of this was communicated to lord Stormont whilst his lordship was in England. He was dispatched in haste to Versailles, with instructions to remonstrate, in spirited terms, on the insult thus offered to the court of London. Lord Stormont obeyed his instructions. He pressed for a categorical answer. The reply was couched in the most ambiguous terms. The affair was dropped. The court of Versailles was more narrowly watched than ever. Enough was discovered to convince lord Stormont of the intentions of that court. Mr. St. Paul is now sent over to assure our ministry of the resolution of the cabinet of Versailles, which is simply this: That if the declaration of the congress, setting forth the independency of America, shall be general ratified by the people throughout the different colonies, then France, in conjunction with Spain, will hazard a rupture with Great Britain, by openly assisting the colonists, on terms highly advantageous to the commerce of France and Spain.

I do not pretend to specify every particular. But this I will venture to affirm is the substance of that intelligence which Mr. St. Paul is sent over to communicate to administration. The public will from hence perceive, that it is entire madness to place any reliance on the pacific assurances of France and Spain. They will not wantonly plunge into a war. But no person can expect that they will forego national advantages, out of compliment to the English ministry. The idea is chimerical. Mr. St. Paul hath by this time told administration thus much. The public have only to expect, what hath been repeatedly foretold, that the rupture with our colonies will end in the loss of America, and a war with France and Spain. If these are eligible events, the people are very right in supporting those plans which must produce them. If the loss of America (which implies a total ruin of our commerce) is not a thing to be desired, then are the people blind to their own interests, in not ceasing to protect ministers who have long ceased to pay any regard to the commercial welfare of their country.

MATTER OF FACT.

The following is an authentic account of what has lately happened between Spain and Portugal.

"In the course of last year gen. Vetis, governor of Buenos Ayres, repeatedly wrote to the court of Madrid, that the Portuguese daily encroached upon the rights of the Spaniards, and laid violent hands on those who dared to oppose them; but as often as the Spanish minister complained about it to the court of Lisbon, he received for answer, "That it must be some party quarrel amongst the neighbouring inhabitants, and entirely without the least knowledge of the court." The minister implicitly was satisfied with that answer, and wrote to the general that the two courts were in the best harmony and friendship, and whatever happened between the Spanish and Portuguese subjects in that quarter of the world should be adjusted there, as it did not deserve the particular notice of these courts.

"In the month of November last, the general sent a very alarming letter to the minister, insisting that the Portuguese, whose forces encreased daily, and who continued to commit very daring and outrageous actions, must have some hostile views, and therefore a proper and sufficient reinforcement was highly necessary; upon which the minister complained again to the court of Lisbon; and, as the answer did not follow immediately, a reinforcement of three regiments was sent to Buenos Ayres, with orders to join the land militia there.

"In the month of December, the Portuguese ambassador at Madrid waited upon the minister there, declaring, in his most faithful majesty's name, that he had not the least hostile intentions, and that dispatches had just been sent to all the chief officers in that quarter, to reprimand them for their past conduct, and to give the strictest orders to keep their soldiers in due discipline, assuring him at the same time that nothing hostile should be heard in future.

"The latter end of April the minister, to his greatest astonishment, received the following intelligence from the above governor: That on the 27th of March, a Portuguese squadron, consisting of 12 ships of different sizes, commanded by an English officer, attacked, near Las Patos, five Spanish vessels, but the wind (which blew very violent) happened to be in favour of the latter, so that the former were scattered and obliged to retire; however, some hundreds were killed and wounded in the engagement; and that the English officer who had the command, in a fit of despair, threw two English officers (whom he accused of cowardice) overboard, and shot himself through the head. This was immediately sent to the court of Lisbon. The answer was, That it might have been done previous to the late orders having been received; but it was without the least knowledge of the court. The court of Madrid, notwithstanding this answer, became suspicious, and orders were given for an armament.

"In the beginning of May, the court of Madrid received dispatches that open hostilities were commenced by the Portuguese; that on the 2d of April 30 Portuguese transports, having on board nine regiments and 300 pieces of cannon, commanded by English and German officers, sailed up the river Rio Grande, attacked the fort St. Theele, which was soon delivered up to them; they further advanced and attacked the fort St. Theresa (which by this time they were in possession of; as also of that of Monte Video:) General Vetis, in a hurry, went with the garrison of Monte Video, and some artillery, to oppose them, but was defeated; about 400 of his men were killed, and about 100 wounded, and when the dispatches came away they were marching towards Buenos Ayres.

"Upon this alarming intelligence, a general armament was ordered throughout Spain, and some of their squadrons united with the French, and the matter rests now thus; the court of Lisbon still insists that all this was done without their order or knowledge; but as the latter two forts, viz. St. Theresa and Monte Video, were not taken before the 27th of April, a time when the orders of the court of Lisbon (which according to the above-mentioned declaration were sent in the beginning of December last) must have been received, and consequently the officers have acted contrary to the royal order, the court of Madrid insists that these offenders shall be punished with death, which they richly deserved at any rate, if they acted against their orders, or whether they acted without the knowledge of the court of Lisbon; and if this be done, the court of Madrid will consider themselves amply satisfied; but if this request is not complied with, the latter will in-

1776 (and which is moſt probable) that it was done with poſitive orders from the former court, and conſequently they will proceed to an open war, in which they will be aſſiſted by the court of France.

"This is the nature of Don Caſton's (the commander in chief of the united fleet) embaſſy to the court of Liſbon. All Europe is anxious to know how this matter will end; and we hear that the courts of Great-Britain and France have both declared that the requeſt of the court of Madrid is founded in juſtice and equity, and ſhould be complied with, as a ſatisfaction to the groſsly offended court of Spain. Mean while both France and Spain are ready to cruſh the treacherous Portugueſe in caſe of non compliance."

PORTSMOUTH, *October* 22.

Monday 14th inſt. arrived at Falmouth (C. Bay) a large ſhip from Jamaica, bound to London, laden with 500 hogſheads of ſugar, and 50 ditto of rum, taken by the privateer Retaliation from Beverly, — Giles, commander. The ſhip mounted 6 carriage guns and fought the privateer two hours before ſhe ſtruck.

Thurſday laſt arrived at Falmouth (Caſco-Bay,) a large brig (the Mary and James) commanded by Thomas More; ſhe was from Falmouth in England bound to Naples, laden with balls, boxes of goods, cocoa, pepper, allum, tin, lead &c. taken by capt. Simon Forreſter in the privateer ſloop Rover, from Salem.

BOSTON, *October* 24.

By a gentleman who was lately taken in one of the prizes, we learn, that the empreſs of Ruſſia had offered his Britannic majeſty from 20, to 100000 men for the ſervice of America: but that the people in England ſeemed rather averſe to bringing any more troops, being already burdened with taxes.

Yeſterday capt. Daniel Harthorne arrived at Salem from a cruiſe. On his paſſage he met with an armed packet, which he attacked. In the engagement (which laſted two hours) he loſt three men killed and nine or ten wounded, himſelf ſlightly; ſince which, he has taken and ſent into Cape-Anne, a prize ſnow, with oats.

The privateer, commanded by capt. Carleton which ſailed from Salem, on a cruiſe, about four weeks ſince, was taken near Canceau, by the brig Hope, capt. Dawſon, a few days after leaving port, and carried into Halifax. Capt. Carleton, with ſome of the crew, made their eſcape by ſwimming aſhore.

Laſt Thurſday was ſent into Hayhanneſs, by cap. Silas Atkins, the ſhip Heafield, from Ireland, bound to New-York, having on board, 70 puncheons of ſpirits, 70 do. of porter, 350 tierces of bread, 50 do. of oatmeal, 61 do. peaſe, 60 of pork, 70 do. beef, 100 caſks of butter, ſome ſweet oil, raiſins, candles, flour, and a number of other articles.

The following copy of a letter from gen. Schuyler, to the committee of the county of Berkſhire, was laſt evening received by expreſs.

Saratoga, *October* 16, 1776.

"Our fleet which ſuffered ſeverely, in an engagement, on the 12th inſtant with the enemy, has been ſtill more ſeverely handled in a ſubſequent, inſomuch that the enemy are left maſters of the Lake, and are marching on to attack our army at Ticonderoga; in this ſituation of our affairs, it is of the utmoſt importance that the militia of your county, ſhould immediately march to ſuſtain the army, ſuch as can march expeditiouſly, and come by the way of Albany, ſhould do ſo, and the others take the route to Skeenſborough; each man ſhould come provided with as much proviſion and ammunition as poſſible. The commanding officer muſt ſend me information of his number and progreſs from time to time, I ſhall be either at Fort-George or Skeenſborough, but as I cannot determine which, it will be proper to ſend expreſſes to both places to forward copies of this to governer Trumbull, and to every committee in your ſtate, that are in a ſituation of affording us aſſiſtance, as alſo to the neighbouring counties in the ſtate of Connecticut; I muſt repeat, gentlemen, it is of great importance that I ſhould be duly furniſhed with an account of the movements and number of the militia."

From, gentlemen, your moſt obedient, humble ſervant, PHI. SCHUYLER.

To the Committee of the county of Berkſhire.

WORCESTER, *October* 23.

We hear that on the evacuation of our fortreſſes on Long-Iſland, the continental currency ſunk in its value one thouſand per cent, but that now it has gained its nominal value, and paſſes currently among the Britiſh troops and tories as well as among our friends; what was the occaſion of this ſtrange turn is a matter of much ſpeculation.

NEWBURY-PORT, *October* 25.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip Nancy, John Cowan maſter, burthen about 200 tons, bound from Corke to Quebec, taken by capt. John Lee of this place—her cargo conſiſts of the following articles, viz. 80 barrels of beef, 320 ditto of pork, 200 firkins of butter, 100 barrels of oatmeal, 374 ditto of flour, 1200 buſhels of peaſe, 30600 lb. of bread, 107 caſk of nails, 22 barrels and 2 half-ditto gun-powder, 1 armed cheſt with balls &c. 16 carriage guns and 10 ſwivels mounted.

NEW-HAVEN, *October* 23.

The enemy have extended themſelves this way, as far as New-Rochel, and ſmall parties of them, have advanced as far as Marrineck.—In one of the churches at New-Rochel, was ſtored more than two thouſand buſhels of ſalt, which has fallen into the hands of the enemy. It was owned by the ſtate of New-York.

Laſt Friday there was a ſmart ſkirmiſh, near the above church, between a detached party of the enemy, and one from our army, in which we loſt eight or ten men and ſome wounded, among the latter was col. Shepard, of the Maſſachuſett's Bay, who was ſlightly wounded in his throat, and who commanded the party;—the enemy's loſs is not known.

From the NEW-YORK MERCURY.

NEW YORK, *September* 30.

On Saturday the 21ſt inſtant we had a terrible fire in this city, which conſumed about one thouſand houſes, or nearly a fourth of the whole city. The following is the beſt account we can collect of this melancholy event. The fire broke out firſt at the moſt ſoutherly part of the city, near White-Hall; and was diſcovered between twelve and one o'clock in the morning, the wind blowing very freſh from the ſouth, and the weather exceedingly dry. The rebel army having carried off all the bells of the city, the alarm could not be ſpeedily communicated and very few of the citizens were in town, moſt of them being driven out by the calamities of war, and ſeveral of the firſt rank ſent priſoners to New-England, and other diſtant parts. A few minutes after the fire was diſcovered at White-Hall, it was obſerved to break out in five or ſix other places, at a conſiderable diſtance.

In this dreadful ſituation, when the whole city was threatened with deſtruction, major general Robertſon, who had the chief command, ſent immediately for two regiments that were encamped near the city, placed guards in the ſeveral ſtreets, and took every other precaution that was practicable to ward off the impending ruin. Lord Howe ordered the boats of the fleet to be manned, and after landing a large number of officers and ſeamen to aſſiſt us, the boats were ſtationed on each ſide of the city in the North and Eaſt rivers; and the lines near the royal army were extended acroſs the iſland, as it manifeſtly appeared that the city was deſignedly ſet on fire.

The fire raged with inconceivable violence; and in its deſtructive progreſs ſwept away all the buildings between Broad-ſtreet and the North river, almoſt as high as the city-hall; and from thence, all the houſes between Broad-way and the North river, as far as King's-college, a few only excepted. Long before the main fire reached Trinity church, that large, ancient and venerable edifice was in flames, which baffled every effort to ſuppreſs them. The ſteeple, which was 140 feet high, the upper part wood, and placed on an elevated ſituation, reſembled a vaſt pyramid of fire, exhibiting a moſt grand and awful ſpectacle. Several women and children periſhed in the fire; their ſhrieks, joined to the roaring of the flames, the cruſh of falling houſes, and the wide ſpread ruin which every where appeared, formed a ſcene of horror great beyond deſcription, and which was ſtill heightened by the darkneſs of the night. Beſides Trinity church, the rector's houſe, the charity ſchool, the old Lutheran church, and many other fine buildings were conſumed. St. Paul's church and King's-college were directly in the line of fire, but ſaved with very great difficulty. After raging about ten hours, the fire was extinguiſhed between ten and eleven o'clock, A. M.

During this complicated ſcene of devaſtation and diſtreſs, at which the moſt ſavage heart might relent, ſeveral perſons were diſcovered with large bundles of matches, dipped in melted roſin and brimſtone, and attempting to ſet fire to the houſes. A New-England man, who had a captain's commiſſion under the continental congreſs, and in their ſervice, was ſeized with theſe dreadful implements of ruin—on being ſearched, the ſum of 500l. was found upon him. General Robertſon reſcued two of thoſe incendiaries from the enraged populace, who had otherwiſe conſigned them to the flames, and reſerved them for the hand of deliberate juſtice. One White a carpenter, was obſerved to cut the leather buckets which conveyed water—he alſo wounded, with a cutlaſs, a woman who was very active in handing water. This provoked the ſpectators to ſuch a degree, that they inſtantly hung him up. One of thoſe villains ſet fire to the college, and was ſeized; many others were detected in the like crime, and ſecured.

The officers of the army and navy, the ſeamen and ſoldiers, greatly exerted themſelves, often with the utmoſt hazard to themſelves, and ſhewed all that alertneſs and activity for which they are juſtly celebrated on ſuch occaſions. To their vigorous efforts in pulling down ſuch wooden buildings as would conduct the fire, it is owing, under Providence, that the whole city was not conſumed; for the number of inhabitants was ſmall, the pumps and fire-engines were very much out of order. This laſt circumſtance, together with the removal of our bells, the time and place of the fire's breaking out, when the wind ſouth, the city's being ſet on fire in ſo many different places nearly at the ſame time, ſo many incendiaries being caught in the very fact of ſetting fire to houſes: theſe, to mention no other particulars, clearly evince beyond the poſſibility of doubt, that this diabolical affair was the reſult of a preconcerted, deliberate ſcheme. Thus, the perſons who called themſelves our friends and protectors, were the perpetrators of this atrocious deed; which in guilt and villainy is not interior to the gun powder plot: whilſt thoſe who were held up as our enemies were the people who gallantly ſtept forth, at the riſque of their lives, to ſnatch us from deſtruction! Our diſtreſſes were very great indeed before; but this diſaſter has increaſed them tenfold. Many hundreds of families have loſt their all; and are reduced from a ſtate of affluence to the loweſt ebb of want and wretchedneſs—deſtitute of ſhelter, food or cloathing.

Surely, "there muſt be ſome choſen curſe—ſome ſecret thunder in the ſtores of heaven; red with uncommon wrath to blaſt" the miſcreants, who thus wantonly ſport with the lives, property and happineſs of their fellow creatures, and unfeelingly doom them to inevitable ruin.

Oct. 21. On Monday laſt the Perſeus, capt. Elphinſon, with eleven ſail of tranſports having on board troops and proviſions arrived in port after a paſſage of eleven week from Portſmouth. The Perſeus took two privateers and a trading veſſel with a valuable cargo off the coaſt and brought them ſafe into port.

On Friday 65 ſail of veſſels, under convoy of the Diamond and Ambuſcade, with the ſecond diviſion of the Heſſions and 1000 Waldeckers under the command of the generals Kniphauſen and Schmidtz and a number of recruits for the Britiſh troops, in all about 8000 effectiye men, arrived off Sandy-Hook. They ſailed from Plymouth ſound the 27th of July. In the fleet are ſeveral victuallers and veſſels laden with draught horſes for the train and baggage of the army. In the Diamond arrived the earl of Winchelſea, and the hon. Mr. Finch, ſon to the earl of Aylesford.

It is remarkable that not one of ſo great a convoy is miſſing; and the troops are in exceeding good health and ſpirits. The men of war brought in ſome prizes.

When the ſhips left England a report of the death of gen. Conway prevailed at Portſmouth.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 5.

In CONGRESS, *October* 31, 1776.

WHEREAS it is repreſented to congreſs, that ſundry inhabitants of theſe United States, to keep ſupplies from the army, or promote their own intereſt, have purchaſed conſiderable quantities of cloathing, and refuſe to diſpoſe of the ſame, unleſs upon extravagant or unreaſonable terms;

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the aſſemblies, conventions, councils or committees of ſafety of the ſeveral ſtates, forthwith, to take ſuitable meaſures for obtaining for the uſe of the army ſuch neceſſary articles as, being thus engroſſed in their reſpective ſtates, cannot be otherwiſe immediately procured, allowing to the owners reaſonable prices for the ſame; and that laws be provided in each of the ſtates, for effectually preventing monopolies of neceſſaries for the army or inhabitants of the ſame.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 20.

"The miniſtry ſeem ſo confident of reducing the colonies with the formidable force which they have ſent for that purpoſe, that they are already employed in deviſing means for keeping them in ſubjection after they have ſubdued them. Lately there was preſented to the king a project for that purpoſe which his majeſty approved of. The propoſal is to keep up ten thouſand troops, of which two ſhall be battalions of artillery and two of light dragoons; and to eſtabliſh on the continent two biſhoprics, the titles of which ſhall be, the protectors of the Engliſh church. Such are the brilliant chimæras which are ſpread by the miniſterial party, and which the oppoſite party are labouring to deſtroy, by publiſhing to the world that the colonies combatting for liberty, will not yield but to force; that the force already ſent out by the mother country, which at preſent appears irreſiſtable will ſoon be reduced to nothing; if the firſt conſequences of it ſhould not equal the expectations of adminiſtration. Daſſatisfaction will ſoon ſucceed and diffuſe itſelf through all ranks of people, already much fatigued with civil inteſtine war; that in this caſe the conſequences muſt neceſſarily be very fatal to England, eſpecially if ſtrangers taking advantage of theſe diſſentions, and in ſupport of America ſhould attack the moſt remote Engliſh ſettlements and occaſion a diverſion which will greatly weaken the power of Great-Britain.

"It appears plainly already that the formidable armaments which they are fitting out in the ports of France and Spain, have no other object but war; that we may be convinced of this by the evaſive anſwers given to our ambaſſadors at the courts of Verſailles and Madrid, as we have them from their repreſentations on that ſubject, that the diſtinguiſhed marks of reſpect with which they have received the deputies of congreſs in theſe two courts, does not leave the leaſt doubt that a treaty has been already formed between them and the Americans, the effects of which in all probability will be felt as ſoon as independence ſhall be declared, a period which cannot be at a great diſtance, ſince the reſolutions ſent to the general congreſs by every of the United ſtates, to that effect are already public. It is by theſe means that oppoſition ſeeks to weaken the ſpecious reaſonings which government employs, to warn the people of the melancholy conſequences of the war, information which already begins to alarm the nation."

Extract of a letter from Fort Lee, Nov. 2.

"Six gentlemen who eſcaped from the fleet inform us, that there are now ſeventy ſail of tranſports lying at Red-Hook, to take three thouſand troops who are to go for Rhode-Iſland."

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 1.

By a letter from col. William Chriſtian, to his excellency the governor, of the 14th of October, we have the following intelligence, viz. That on the 12th a white man came in with a flag from the Raven warrior of Chote, deſiring peace, the night before he croſſed Broad river; whoſe reply was, that they muſt firſt deliver up Cameron the incendiary, and our priſoners in their nation, and lay down the hatchet; otherwiſe he ſhould croſs the river and lay waſte their towns, only extending mercy to ſuch as behaved well to the ſtates of America. The colonel had good reaſon to believe that this flag was only ſent to amuſe him, although the real ſentiments of three towns, under the influence of the Raven. The man who came with the flag informed, that the advanced parties of the enemy were then about his camp, and that the whole ſtrength of the nation would be ready to diſpute his croſſing the river that evening; which determined the colonel immediately to ſet about finding a proper ford, which his lookouts were fortunate enough to diſcover by ſeeing four Indians paſs over. However, an unfrequented place a little below was pitched upon for the purpoſe, and at ten at night he ſet out with between ten and eleven hundred men, two hundred of them on horſeback, and by one o'clock in the morning got ſafely over, not without much danger and difficulty, the river being about half a mile broad, deep and rapid, and the night very dark, ſo that none of the men could wade, and he was frequently obliged to make lights. About an hour before day he marched to within a mile of the ſpot where he expected the enemy were encamped, and at ſunriſe ſurrounded the place, but found the Indians were gone; whereupon he ordered the remaining part of the army, with the proviſions and baggage, to be brought over, which was happily effected. That day the colonel was informed, by ſome ſpies, that the whole force of the nation was near him, with a determined reſolution to attack him, and to ſkirmiſh with him on his march to the towns. One of their principal views was to deſtroy the cattle and horſes, and in obedience to Stuart's orders (now at Mobille) they were reſolved to make no peace, but to fight and retreat. The colonel expected it would take him four or five days to reach their towns, as he ſhould march very ſlow, and in order of battle. It was reported, that Stuart was ſending 800 Creeks, who were expected at the Cherokee towns in a few days. He writes, however, that he ſhall proceed, and endeavour to have matters ſettled before his return.

Gen. Rutherford of North Carolina, he was informed

had returned to about Keowee after laying waste the Valley towns.

Capt. James M'Call, of South-Carolina, who was taken prisoner the first of July last by the Cherokees, was then with col. Christian in his camp, in good health; and desires this piece of intelligence to be made public, for the satisfaction of his family.

Of the 15th col. Christian writes, dated Broad river, that he was just then preparing to march, a little after sunrise. That capt. Gist came in the night before with a flag from the Raven warrior, to intercede for Chote, as, from the answer he received to his first flag, he had turned all of his nation that he had influence over, and moved off with his men from the indian camp, upon which the others followed. Capt. Gist informed, that numbers yesterday morning were moving off their families and corn; that 1000 of the Valley and Lower Settlement Indians are now on this side, having quitted their country, and that Cameron will try to assemble them all some where about Hywassee, to defend that place, or bring them to fight. He also says, that there are several small parties about our camp, who will do what harm they can, but that no general battle will be fought until our army crosses the Teneseé towards Hywassee, if the colonel follows the enemy there. Col. Christian supposes that capt. Gist's coming with a flag was only an excuse for his leaving the Indians, and that he seems sorry for what he has done, although many of the army are much exasperated against him.

ANNAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 14.

On Monday night last a small wooden building in the suburbs of this city by some accident took fire, and burnt to the ground, together with a blacksmith's shop and two or three other wooden houses.

EXTRACTS from the PROCEEDINGS of the CONVENTION, Nov. 11, 1776.

THAT to introduce the new government, an election be held for the electors of the senate, on Monday the 25th of November, in this present year; that the electors of the senate meet at Annapolis, on Monday the 9th of December, and there chuse senators; and that an election be held on Wednesday the 18th of December for delegates to serve in general assembly, and for sheriffs: all freemen above twenty-one years of age, having a freehold of fifty acres of land in the county in which they offer to vote residing therein, and all freemen having property in this state above the value of thirty pounds current money, and having resided in the county in which they offer to vote one whole year next preceding the election, to have a right of suffrage.

RESOLVED, That a committee of observation for each county in this state be elected on Monday the 25th of this present November; that the number for each county be the same as heretofore directed; that the judges appointed for the election of electors of the senate be judges of the said election, and the qualification of voters the same as for delegates to the house of delegates; that the said committees at their first meeting after the election proceed to the choice of committees for licencing in the same manner as heretofore directed, and the above committees be invested with the powers given by this and former conventions, and continue to act till the 10th day of March next, or until the general assembly of this state shall make further order therein.

By order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

A DECLARATION of RIGHTS agreed to by the Delegates of Maryland, in free and full Convention assembled.

THE parliament of Great-Britain, by a declaratory act, having assumed a right to make laws to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever, and in pursuance of such claim endeavoured by force of arms to subjugate the United Colonies to an unconditional submission to their will and power, and having at length constrained them to declare themselves independent states, and to assume government under the authority of the people, therefore, We, the delegates of Maryland, in free and full Convention assembled, taking into our most serious consideration the best means of establishing a good constitution in this state, for the sure foundation, and more permanent security thereof, declare,

1. That all government of right originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely for the good of the whole.

2. That the people of this state ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

3. That the inhabitants of Maryland are entitled to the common law of England, and the trial by jury, according to the course of that law, and to the benefit of such of the English statutes, as existed at the time of their first emigration, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances, and of such others as have been since made in England, or Great-Britain, and have been introduced, used, and practised by the courts of law or equity; and also to all acts of assembly in force on the first of June seventeen hundred and seventy-four, except such as may have since expired, or have been, or may be altered by acts of Convention or this Declaration of Rights, subject nevertheless to the revision of, and amendment or repeal by the legislature of this state; and the inhabitants of Maryland are also entitled to all property derived to them from or under the charter granted by his majesty Charles the first to Cæcilius Calvert baron of Baltimore.

4. That all persons invested with the legislative or executive powers of government are the trustees of the public, and as such accountable for their conduct; wherefore whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought, to reform the old or establish a new government; the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression, is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

5. That the right in the people to participate in the legislature is the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government; for this purpose, elections ought to be free and frequent, and every man having property in, a common interest with, and attachment to the community, ought to have a right of suffrage.

6. That the legislative, executive, and judicial powers of government, ought to be for ever separate and distinct from each other.

7. That no power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, unless derived from the legislature, ought to be exercised or allowed.

8. That freedom of speech, and debates, or proceedings, in the legislature, ought not to be impeached in any other court or judicature.

9. That a place for the meeting of the legislature ought to be fixed, the most convenient to the members thereof, and to the depository of the public records, and the legislature ought not to be convened or held at any other place but from evident necessity.

10. That for redress of grievances, and for amending, strengthening and preserving the laws, the legislature ought to be frequently convened.

11. That every man hath a right to petition the legislature for the redress of grievances, in a peaceable and orderly manner.

12. That no aid, charge, tax, burthen, fee, or fees, ought to be set, rated or levied, under any pretence, without the consent of the legislature.

13. That the levying taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive, and ought to be abolished; that paupers ought not to be assessed for the support of government, but every other person in the state ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of government according to his actual worth in real or personal property within the state; yet fines, duties, or taxes, may properly and justly be imposed or laid with a political view for the good government and benefit of the community.

14. That sanguinary laws ought to be avoided, as far as is consistent with the safety of the state; and no law to inflict cruel and unusual pains and penalties ought to be made, in any case, or at any time hereafter.

15. That retrospective laws, punishing facts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive and unjust, and incompatible with liberty; wherefore no *ex post facto* law ought to be made.

16. That no law to attaint particular persons of treason or felony ought to be made in any case, or at any time hereafter.

17. That every freeman for any injury done to him in his person or property ought to have remedy by the course of the law of the land, and ought to have justice and right, freely without sale, fully without any denial, and speedily without delay, according to the law of the land.

18. That the trial of facts where they arise is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties, and estate of the people.

19. That in all criminal prosecutions, every man hath a right to be informed of the accusation against him, to have a copy of the indictment or charge in due time (if required) to prepare for his defence, to be allowed counsel, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have process for his witnesses, to examine the witnesses for and against him on oath, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury, without whose unanimous consent he ought not to be found guilty.

20. That no man ought to be compelled to give evidence against himself in a court of common law, or in any other court, but in such cases as have been usually practised in this state, or may hereafter be directed by the legislature.

21. That no freeman ought to be taken, or imprisoned, or dispossessed of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.

22. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted by the court of law.

23. That all warrants without oath or affirmation, to search suspected places, or to seize any person, or property, are grievous and oppressive; and all general warrants to search suspected places, or to apprehend suspected persons, without naming or describing the place, or the person in special, are illegal, and ought not to be granted.

24. That there ought to be no forfeiture, of any part of the estate of any person for any crime, except murder, or treason against the state, and then only on conviction and attainder.

25. That a well regulated militia is the proper and natural defence of a free government.

26. That standing armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raised or kept up without consent of the legislature.

27. That in all cases and at all times the military ought to be under strict subordination to, and controul of the civil power.

28. That no soldier ought to be quartered in any house in time of peace, without the consent of the owner; and, in time of war, in such manner only as the legislature shall direct.

29. That no person except regular soldiers, mariners and marines in the service of this state, or militia when in actual service, ought in any case to be subject to, or punishable by, martial law.

30. That the independency and uprightness of judges are essential to the impartial administration of justice, and a great security to the rights and liberties of the people; wherefore the chancellor and all judges ought to hold commissions during good behaviour, and the said chancellor and judges shall be removed for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor upon the address of the general assembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each house concur in such address. That salaries liberal but not profuse ought to be secured to the chancellor and the judges during the continuance of their commissions, in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall hereafter direct upon consideration of the circumstances of this state: No chancellor or judge ought to hold any other office civil or military, or receive fees or perquisites of any kind.

31. That a long continuance in the first executive departments of power or trust is dangerous to liberty, a rotation therefore in those departments is one of the best securities of permanent freedom.

32. That no person ought to hold at the same time more than one office of profit, nor ought any person in public trust to receive any present from any foreign prince or state, or from the United States, or any of them, without the approbation of this state.

33. That as it is the duty of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to him, all persons professing the christian religion are equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty, wherefore no person ought by any law to be molested in his person or estate on account of his religious persuasion or profession, or for his religious practice, unless under colour of religion any man shall disturb the good order, peace, or safety of the state, or shall infringe the laws of morality, or injure others in their natural, civil or religious rights; nor ought any person to be compelled to frequent or maintain, or contribute, unless on contract, to maintain any particular place of worship, or any particular ministry; yet the legislature may in their discretion lay a general and equal tax for the support of the christian religion, leaving to each individual the power of appointing the payment over of his taxes collected from him, to the support of any particular place of worship or minister, or for the benefit of the poor of his own denomination, or the poor in general of any particular county; but the churches, chapels, glebes, and all other property now belonging to the church of England, ought to remain to the church of England for ever. And all acts of assembly lately passed for collecting monies for building or repairing particular churches or chapels of ease shall continue in force and be executed, unless the legislature shall by act supercede or repeal the same; but no county court shall assess any quantity of tobacco or sum of money hereafter on the application of any vestry or churchwardens: and every incumbent of the church of England who hath remained in his parish and performed his duty, shall be entitled to receive the provision and support established by the act entitled, "An act for the support of the clergy of the church of England in this province," till the November court of this present year, to be held for the county in which his parish shall lie, or partly lie, or for such time as he hath remained in his parish and performed his duty.

34. That every gift, sale, or devise of lands to any minister, public teacher or preacher of the gospel, as such, or to any religious sect, order or denomination, or to or for the support, use or benefit of, or in trust for, any minister, public teacher or preacher of the gospel, as such, or any religious sect, order or denomination; and every gift or sale of goods or chattels to go in succession, or to take place after the death of the seller or donor, or to or for such support, use or benefit; and also every devise of goods or chattels to, or to or for the support, use or benefit of any minister, public teacher or preacher of the gospel, as such, or any religious sect, order or denomination, without the leave of the legislature, shall be void; except always any sale, gift, lease or devise of any quantity of land not exceeding two acres, for a church, meeting, or other house of worship, and for a burying ground, which shall be improved, enjoyed or used only for such purpose, or such sale, gift, lease or devise shall be void.

35. That no other test or qualification ought to be required on admission to any office of trust or profit, than such oath of support and fidelity to this state, and such oath of office as shall be directed by this Convention or the legislature of this state, and a declaration of a belief in the christian religion.

36. That the manner of administering an oath to any person, ought to be such as those of the religious persuasion, profession or denomination of which such person is one, generally esteem the most effectual confirmation by the attestation of the divine being. And that the people called quakers, those called dunkers, and those called menonists, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, ought to be allowed to make their solemn affirmation in the manner that quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, and to be of the same avail as an oath in

all ſuch caſes as the affirmation of quakers hath been allowed and accepted within this ſtate inſtead of an oath. And further, on ſuch affirmation warrants to ſearch for ſtolen goods, or the apprehenſion or commitment of offenders, ought to be granted, or ſecurity for the peace awarded, and quakers, dunkers or menoniſts, ought alſo on their ſolemn affirmation as aforeſaid to be admitted as witneſſes in all criminal caſes not capital.

37. That the city of Annapolis ought to have all its rights, privileges and benefits, agreeable to its charter and the acts of aſſembly confirming and regulating the ſame, ſubject nevertheleſs to ſuch alterations as may be made by this Convention or any future legiſlature.

38. That the liberty of the preſs ought to be inviolably preſerved.

39. That monopolies are odious, contrary to the ſpirit of a free government, and the principles of commerce, and ought not to be ſuffered.

40. That no title of nobility or hereditary honours ought to be granted in this ſtate.

41. That the ſubſiſting reſolves of this and the ſeveral Conventions held for this colony ought to be in force as laws, unleſs altered by this Convention or the legiſlature of this ſtate.

42. That this declaration of rights, or the form of government to be eſtabliſhed by this Convention, or any part of either of them, ought not to be altered, changed or aboliſhed by the legiſlature of this ſtate, but in ſuch manner as this Convention ſhall preſcribe and direct.

This declaration of rights was aſſented to and paſſed in Convention of the delegates of the freemen of Maryland, begun and held at Annapolis the 14th day of Auguſt, anno domini 1776.

By order of the Convention,

MATTHEW TILGHMAN, Preſident.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY.

October 11, 1776.

WANTED, 5000 pair of SHOES. Thoſe who are deſirous of contracting for the ſame, or any part of them, are requeſted to apply to the Council of Safety of this ſtate.

October 23, 1776.

A QUANTITY of ſtrong coarſe STOCKINGS wanted for the uſe of this State. The Council will contract with any perſon therefor.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, clk.

In CONVENTION. November 4, 1776.

RESOLVED, That all civil officers now in commiſſion for this State under the old government, ſhall continue to act in their reſpective departments, until others ſhall be appointed and commiſſioned in their ſtead, by the legiſlature or executive power of the ſtate, and qualified to act, and that the county courts aſſeſs the county charges as uſual.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public ſalt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the ſea-board of this province; and that the ſaid works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any ſum of public money, not exceeding the ſum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the ſaid Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the ſaid works.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL perſons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on ſalt-works, agreeable to the above reſolve of the late Convention, are requeſted to attend the Council, and give in their propoſals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

November 13, 1776.

THE partnerſhip of SHAW and CHISHOLM, cabinet-makers in Annapolis, being now diſſolved, thoſe perſons who are indebted to them in company are requeſted to ſettle the ſame, as ſoon as poſſible, with JOHN SHAW, at the houſe lately occupied by the company, or with ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, at the houſe lately poſſeſſed by Mr. Charles Peale, in Church-ſtreet, where each party intends carrying on their buſineſs of cabinet and chair making as formerly.

To be ſold, on Saturday the 21ſt day of December, 1776.

NEAR 400 acres of valuable land, lying in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, joining the plantation where I formerly lived: This land is exceedingly well adapted to corn, wheat, rye, and fine tobacco. There are alſo 140 acres of fine meadow ground, equal to any in this province, ſix acres of which are cleared, well ſet with timothy graſs, under a good fence, and now rents for 12l. a year. There is a good orchard, and ground enough cleared to make 200 barrels of corn the enſuing ſummer. It is ſituated in a good neighbourhood, is about 22 miles from Elkridge landing, about 15 miles from Ellicott's mills, and about 23 from Bladenſburg: There is a fine and extenſive range. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may view the land before the day of ſale, by applying to capt. Benjamin Warfield, who lives near it. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by Nicholas Dorſey, ſon of Joſhua, on Elkridge, or by the ſubſcriber,

w6 JOHN WAYMAN.

Will be expoſed to ſale to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on the 10th day of December next, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of John Young, deceaſed,

ONE hundred acres of land, lying in Talbot county, in Miles-River Neck, near the ferry, with a large good dwelling-houſe, with all other houſes ſuitable to it, with two bearing orchards thereon. The ſale to be on the premiſes. Likewiſe ſome ſtock and houſhold furniture.

For further particulars enquire of James Benſon, near the ſaid land.

w3 MARY YOUNG, Executrix.

To be ſold at public ſale, on Tueſday the 10th day of December next (if fair, if not, the next fair day) at the dwelling-houſe of the late Mr. Benjamin Harriſon, at Weſt-River, for bills of exchange, ſterling caſh, or current money, at an exchange to be agreed upon on the day of ſale,

A PARCEL of healthy NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women and children, among whom are two young fellows who are good ſawyers.—All perſons indebted to the eſtate of Benjamin Harriſon are deſired to make immediate payment; thoſe who have claims are deſired to make them known to

SAM. HARRISON,
SAM. HARRISON, jun. } Executors.

Prince George's county, November 10, 1776.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living near Snowdens iron-works, a dark bay mare, almoſt black, quarter blooded, about fourteen hands high, with a white ſpot on her withers about as big as a man's hand; ſhe trots and gallops and has been lately docked; ſhe has a ſmall tail, low neck, her mane hangs each ſide on her neck; ſhe is low in fleſh, and ſuckled a colt when taken away; ſhe has no perceptible brand. Any perſon who apprehends the rogue and ſecures the mare, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall receive five pounds reward; if ſtrayed, twenty ſhillings paid by

w3 THOMAS GASSAWAY WATKINS.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or ſtolen, from the plantation of Mr. William Wilkinſon, in Prince George's county, ſome time in October laſt, two dark bay geldings: The one about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, branded on the near buttock thus, I D, and has the marks of old age; the other about 12 or 13 hands high, branded as above, paces ſlow, trots and canters, and hath a ſtar, or a few white hairs, in his forehead. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſes, or either of them, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or a proportion thereof, as the caſe may be, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Charles county, near Pomonkey.

w3 JOHN DENT.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND,

Held at the city of Annapolis, on Wedneſday the 14th of Auguſt, 1776.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Fort Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.

RAN away laſt night, two ſervant men, viz.

STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, born in Cornwall, a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the ſmall-pox, is bow-legged and wears his hair tied: had on and took with him a country linen ſhirt and trouſers, cotton jacket died brown, a country linſey ditto, country ſhoes, broad braſs buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indented ſervant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the buſineſs; dark complexion and pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſhort curled black hair, has a ſour look, ſmall eyes, ſpeaks broken Engliſh: had on and took with him one oſnabrig ſhirt, blue cotton trouſers, blue upper jacket, one under ditto made of Welch cotton with ſleeves, an old caſtor hat, and half worn ſhoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants and brings them home, or ſecures them ſo that the ſubſcriber gets them again, ſhall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows.

tf DENTON JACQUES.

Williamſburg, November 1, 1776.

By virtue of a decree of the hon. court of admiralty of this ſtate, will be ſold at public vendue, for ready money, on Monday the 25th inſtant, at James-Town on James river, about ſeven miles from the city of Williamſburg,

THE brigantine SARAH, of Great-Britain, lately made a prize of by the Montgomery privateer, capt. Polk, of Annapolis, in the ſtate of Maryland, with her ſails, rigging, and materials, being about 170 tons burthen, Britiſh built. An inventory of her ſails, rigging, and materials, may be ſeen on board the ſaid ſhip.——At ſame time and place will be ſold her cargo, conſiſting of a large quantity of exceeding good Jamaica rum, muſcovado ſugars, coffee, ginger, cotton, and ſundry other articles, ſhipped on board the ſaid ſhip from Jamaica for the London market.

BENJAMIN POWEL, marſhal.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, on Tueſday the 24th of September laſt, two negro fellows, one named RALPH, a ſhort well ſet fellow, about thirty years of age, has a ſcar above his right eye in the form of a croſs: had on when he went away, a pair of oſnabrig trouſers, ditto ſhirt, and felt hat. The other named HARRY, middle ſized, has a deep ſcar on one cheek: had on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt, a pair of old cloth breeches and felt hat, and carried with him a caddoe. Any perſon bringing them to the ſubſcriber ſhall have the above reward, or thirty ſhillings for either.

w3 GERARD BOARMAN.

Annapolis, October 16, 1776.

THE CONVENTION of this province having thought proper to paſs a reſolve, that no bonds in the LOAN-OFFICE be put in ſuit for non-payment of intereſt before the 1ſt day of January next, thoſe in arrears are requeſted to take notice, that no further indulgence will be given.

JOHN CLAPHAM,
tf WILLIAM EDDIS.

To be ſold by public ſale, to the higheſt bidder, on Friday November 15th, at 11 o'clock, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, near Maggoty river,

THREE likely NEGRO WOMEN, and one NEGRO GIRL. One of the ſaid women can cook, ſpin, waſh and plait linen very well. The other three underſtand plantation work.

DANIEL M'KINNON.

N. B. They are to be ſold for caſh only: and if the day of ſale ſhould prove rainy, the ſale will be on the next fair day.

tf

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treaſurer of the Weſtern-ſhore, will give conſtant attendance at his office in Weſt-ſtreet, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the ſeventh day of December, 1775, for thoſe emitted by the Convention the twenty-ſixth day of July, 1775.

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776.

LOST, on Monday the 5th inſt. a ſmall flat double caſed watch, winds up in the back, and has a ſmall ſcrew in one part of the dial-plate; maker's name John Deards, London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the ſaid watch to me ſhall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for ſale pleaſe to ſtop it.

JAMES MAWE.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS,

31 July, 1776.

THE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earneſtly requeſted to ſend all the old ſheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently ſpare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own houſe or at the military hoſpital ſhop, on the State-houſe hill, where the free-ſchool was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, ſaſſafras, ſeneca and black ſnake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchaſed. Likewiſe country ſarſaparilla, if clean, ſplit and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which muſt be gathered ripe and cured in the ſhade; when dried, if found they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not anſwer the purpoſe.

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

Annapolis, June 19, 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,

A SINGLE MAN, who underſtands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a perſon, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarſe, by the Printer hereof.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.